Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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JUST OPENED,

And for Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE, *Petersburg, the following valuable Collection of* BOOKS.

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Arlington's Letters to his Son on various topics
Brown's Chancery
Berrington's Immaterialism
Bossuet's Universal History
Bolingbroke on History
Brown on Civil Liberty
Bolingbroke's Works
Black & Bond, History of
Beyowskie's Memoirs
Boyer's Grammar (French)
Barney's Life of Metastasio
Beattie's Elements
Bunyan's Holy War
Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments
Brown's Oracles
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Pamela (a novel)
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Principles of Politeness
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Pulpit and Desk
Political Catechism
Quincy's Medical Lexicon
Richardson's Practice
Runnington on Ejectments.
Rowan's Trial
Ryan on the Asthma
Raynal's Indies
Rollin's Ancient History
Rambler
Rousseau's Julia
Radcliffe's Journey
Roderic's Castle
Rural Walks
Robertson's Indies
Ready Reckoner
Religious Truth
—— Courtship
Romance of the Forest
Strange's Reports
State Trials
Sheppard's Touchstone
Salkield's Reports
Saunders' Essay on Uses
Search after Happiness
Song Books
Shipmaster's Assistant
State of Nova Scotia
Speaker
Sterne's Works
Spectator
Syren
Smith's Essays
Shakespear's Works
Steward's Elements of Philosophy
Sentimental Lucubrations
Shakespear's Characters
Stiles's Judges
System of Anatomy
Saints Rest
Shipwreck
Select Plays
Steuben's Discipline
Spiritual Letters
Saunders's Journal in the Desarts of Arabia
Scott's Lessons
Sorrows of Werter
Student & Pastor
Spanish Grammer
Seneca's Morals
Sandford & Merton, (a tale)
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Telemachus
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Taplin's Farriery
Tour in Holland
Travels of Montague
Tom Jones
United Irishmen
Vade Mecum
Vesey's Reports
Vernon's Chancery
Vattel's Law of Nations
Volney's Law of Nature
Vocal Enchantress
Vision of Columbus
Voyages of Amasis
Virlo's Husbandry
Village Curate
Visit for a Week.
Wilson's Reports
Williams's Conveyancing
Ward's Law of Nations
Wynne's Eunomus
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Watts' Miscellanies
—— Glory of Christ
West on Agency
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Watts' Lyric Poems
—— on the Mind
Webster on Fever
Young's Travels
Young Man's best Companion
Zeluco—a Story founded on Facts

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Histories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Wafers, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Petersburg, January 23, 1797.

Sale for Tobacco or Cash.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 14th day of May, 1796, will be exposed to public sale, by auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February next, A TRACT of LAND, in Sussex county, mortgaged by Robert Tucker, now deceased, to Sir Peyton Skipwith, containing 150 acres, more or less, being part of the Tract on which the said Tucker formerly lived, and bounded by the lands of Raines, Wilkinson, Parham and Heath.

The sale will be for ready money, or inspected crop tobacco passed at Petersburg, Blandford, or any of the warehouses upon James river above the mouth of Appomattox, at cash value—to satisfy a debt due to the said Skipwith.

Also SEVEN SLAVES, on the same terms.

STEPHEN TEMPLE,
WILLIAM CALL,
DUNCAN ROSE,
Commissioners.

January 14, 1797.

TO RENT,

Until the first of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

DOCUMENT

Which accompanied the message of the President of the United States to both houses of Congress,

January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.

[Continued.]

Mr. Adet having been pleased to censure the conduct of the attorney, clerk and marshal of the district court of New-York, in justice to them, I have added to the other documents in this case, the letters of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Troup. They will answer the double purpose of justifying them, and of vindicating our government and tribunals.

Mr. Adet particularly notices the papers he had received from St. Domingo, "Proving "(as he says) in the most convincing manner, that the Vengeur [le Vengeance] had "arrived at Port de Paix without any armament or equipments whatever, and that "she had been sold, armed and equipped "wholly, and commissioned as a privateer, "on the territory of the republic. These "documents were certificates of the general, the Ordonnateur, and of the greater "part of the principal officers of St. Domingo," &c.—"He hastened to communicate to the secretary of state, and to request him to order the attorney of New-York district to stay the proceedings instituted in the name of the government; "there was nothing done with them, and "Mr. Harrison continued his prosecution." It will appear by my letter of October 1st, 1795, to Mr. Harrison, that these papers were sent to him, and by his answer of October 3d, that he received them. That the bill of sale (one of the papers) was produced to the court, in behalf of the claimant of the privateer, but that the certificate of general Laveaux could not be considered as evidence in the cause, and if it had been admissible, "the claimant would be very cautious of producing it, *on account of its differing* from the witnesses."

6th. Case of the privateer Le Cassius.

For the full history of this case, I must also refer you to the documents; and here only present you with a concise statement.

The Cassius, under the name of les Jumeaux, was fitted and armed for a vessel of war in the port of Philadelphia, in violation of a law of the United States. In December 1794, having escaped from the port to descend the river, orders were given to the militia of the state of Delaware to intercept her. The attempt was made and failed—the crew of les Jumeaux, which was unexpectedly found to be very numerous, resisted the officers, who went on board, manned their cannon, and brought them to bear on the cutter in which the militia (about 40 in number) were embarked. Their force being inadequate to the enterprize, they retired, with an intention to return the next day with a reinforcement. They did so; but les Jumeaux had sailed and gone to sea. The agent, Mr. Genet, by whom les Jumeaux had been fitted out, and was tried in the circuit court at Philadelphia, convicted of the offence, and received sentence of fine and imprisonment.

Les Jumeaux proceeded to St. Domingo, Samuel B. Davis, a citizen of the United States, there took the command of her, with a commission from the French government. Davis probably sailed from Philadelphia in les Jumeaux for the purpose of finally taken the command of her. Her name was now changed to Le Cassius, and on a cruize she took a schooner called the William Lindsay, belonging to Messrs. Yard and Ketland of Philadelphia; Mr. Ketland having purchased an interest in her after her sailing.—The schooner and her cargo were condemned as prize at St. Domingo. In August 1795, captain Davis, commanding le Cassius, came with her to Philadelphia. She was immediately known. Mr. Yard, with a view of obtaining an indemnification for the loss of the schooner and her cargo, libelled le Cassius in the district court, and caused the captain to be arrested. Soon after, the supreme court, being in session, captain Davis's counsel applied for and obtained a prohibition to the district court, to stop its proceedings, by which the suits both against him and le Cassius were dismissed. The prohibition was granted on this principle, that the trial of prizes taken without the jurisdiction of the United States, and carried to places within the jurisdiction of France, for adjudication, by French vessels, and all questions incidental to it, belong exclusively to the French tribunals—and consequently that its vessels of war and their officers are not liable to the process of our courts, predicated upon such capture and subsequent proceeding within the jurisdiction of the French government.

Messrs. Yard and Ketland having failed to obtain an indemnification in this mode, procured new proofs, on the information of Mr. Ketland, to be issued from the circuit court by which le Cassius was attached as a vessel armed and equipped as a ship of war in the port of Philadelphia, with intent to cruize and commit hostilities against nations with whom the United States were at peace, in violation of the act of congress prohibiting such armaments. Mr. Adet complained that the process was taken out of the circuit court, because as he alledged, it had no jurisdiction, and that it would be attended with delay, that court sitting but twice a year; whereas the district court, in which it was said the prosecution (if at all permitted) should have been commenced, was always open. I consulted gentlemen of legal knowledge on the point of jurisdiction in this case, and they were decided in their opinion that the circuit court had jurisdiction, and exclusively of the district court. You will see also, in Mr. Rawle's statement of this case, that this opinion was adopted and supported by two gentlemen of eminence at the bar. You will further see in that statement, that the government of the United States had no part in originating this prosecution, and that the district attorney, in behalf of the United States, took measures at each term of the circuit court to prepare the cause for trial, and on a plea calculated to defeat the prosecution. At length in October term, 1796, the case was brought to a hearing.—In the course of the argument the question of jurisdiction presented itself. The court adjourned till the next day to consider of it, and on the following morning dismissed the suit. As soon as I had received notice of this event (on the 19th of October last) I wrote to Mr. Adet, informing that le Cassius remained in the custody of the marshal, but ready to be delivered to his order. To this no answer was returned; but he mentions the matter in the notes subjoined to his note of the 15th November, intimating that the United States were answerable in this case for a violation of treaties, and for damages the Cassius has sustained. Here the affair rests.

In his letter of the 3d of June 1796, which you will find among the papers respecting the Cassius, Mr. Adet mentioned the affair of the Favorite at New-York; and intimated an idea that the Executive might, in like manner, cause the prosecution against le Cassius to cease. But the proceedings in the case of the Favorite were wholly in the hands of the executive officers, who were under the President's immediate controul, and to whom, on evidence satisfactory to the Executive, orders were given to discontinue the process. In this affair of the Favorite, we are fortunate in finding one case in which Mr. Adet (contrary to his assertion in his note of November 15th) acknowledges that justice was done by our government. You will observe in Mr. Fauchet's letter of the 23d of September 1794, a very formidable complaint in this affair of the Favorite; That it was pretended that a privateer, fitted for a cruise, had deposited arms on board her, and that this pretext was used for visiting and pillaging her: That she was a ship of war of the Republic, then serving as a store ship until she could be repaired: That the sovereignty of France was violated, and her flag insulted. Yet by the letter of John Lamb, esq collector of the port of New-York, of the 22d of November 1794, you will see that at the time the seizure was made of the supposed articles on board the Favorite, "she having been totally dismantled, her "crew sent on board other ships of war, and "her sails, rigging, and other materials, "sold at public auction, she was considered "as a *hulk*; otherwise the event would not "have taken place." The collector further declares that the charge of pulling down the national flag and hoisting another in its place, was groundless.

These are all the cases expressly mentioned by Mr. Adet, in which French privateers and their prizes have been brought under the cognizance of our courts of justice; and all, therefore, to which an

answer can be directed. Had he cited the other cases, which he says would fill a volume, we have no doubt that there would be found in them, as in those which have been mentioned, abundant reason to justify the government and the tribunals.

Mr Adet's complaints are not confined to imputations of injustice experienced, by French privateers and their prizes, from our courts:

1st. "He protests against the violation "of the 17th article of the treaty, in con- "tempt of which the American tribunals "*have taken cognizance* of the validity of pri- "zes made by French ships of war or priva- "teers, under pretext of original armament "or augmentation of armament in the Uni- "ted States; or of capture within their "line of jurisdiction."* But his predecessor, Mr. Fauchet, after saying that our admiralty courts interfered in prize causes on the ground of "seizure within the jurisdictional "line of the United States, or of armament "or augmentation of armament of the cap- "turing vessels in their ports," immediately adds, "On this subject, sir, you request me "to specify to you a circumstance, in which "a prize was arrested, which did not come "under that denomination, and you take the "trouble to establish that they have right to "interfere in every case that can be brought "under those heads. In the first place, sir, "*I never have, at least to my recollection, con- "tested the right of your courts, or of the go- "vernment, to interfere in matters of the na- "ture of those you mention*, but I complain of "the *facility* with which prizes have been "thrown into those two classes, which do "not belong to them." He then says that he could cite a great number of affairs to which he alludes; but contents himself with mentioning only two. The first is the case of Talbot, of which I have already given some details, and which, with the documents referred to, will shew this to have been an unfortunate instance to support his complaint. The other is that of the prizes of the citizen of Marseilles, also already mentioned, and which will not justify a complaint; for although the final decision was in favour of the privateer, yet the sentence of the district court was not reversed in the circuit court, but upon the introduction of *new testimony*; and the supreme court allowed no damages, because the testimony was so ambiguous as to justify the appeal.

But quitting the contradictory declarations of the French ministers; and referring you to the letter dated August † 16, 1793, from the secretary of state, to our minister at Paris (which has been published) for the reasoning of our government on this subject, and the demonstration of their right and duty as a neutral power, to prohibit any of the belligerent powers arming their vessels in our ports, consequently to restore to their proper owners prizes taken and brought in by vessels so unlawfully armed, or when taken within our line of jurisdiction, I will only add here, that the principles of the rules on this subject first adopted by the president on the most mature deliberation, received afterwards the sanction of congress, by their act of the 5th of June 1794, and of the judges in all their judicial proceedings, in the prize causes in question. If then the 17th article of the French treaty has been violated, the executive, the legislature and the judges of the federal courts, have all deliberately concurred in the violation. This no American citizen will be inclined to believe, and we might suppose that the consideration of such concurrence in one opinion would any where produce a pause, and some diffidence in pronouncing it erroneous. Neither the rules adopted by the president, nor the act of congress, have made a new law respecting such prizes; they have only directed the *modes of proceeding to fulfil our neutral duties agreeably to the universal law of nations*. The judges have applied this law, but not without due attention to the obligations of our treaties, which they regard as supreme laws of the land.

2. Mr. Adet "protests against the viola- "tion of the 17th article of the treaty, in "contempt of which English vessels, which "had made prize on Frenchmen, have been "admitted into the ports of the United "States." The construction of this part of the 17th article for which Mr. Adet, after his predecessor Mr. Fauchet, contends, is this—That if a national ship of war of the enemies of France has *at any time*, and *in any part of the globe*, made prize of a French vessel, such ship of war is to be allowed no shelter or refuge in our ports, unless she is driven in through stress of weather, and then she is to be made to depart as soon as possible. On the contrary, the construction adopted by the executive of the United States and expressed in the rules before mentioned, which had been transmitted to the collectors in August 1793, was this—That *privateers* only of the enemies of France were absolutely excluded from our ports except as before when compelled to enter through stress of weather, pursuant to the 22d article of the treaty; while the *national* ships of war of *any other nation* were entitled to an asylum in our ports, excepting those which should have made prize of the people or property of France, *coming in with their prizes*.

On the 9th of September 1793, the secretary of state thus expressed to the British minister the determination of the executive. ‡ "*The public ships of war* of both nations "[French and English] enjoy a perfect "equality in our ports—1st, in cases of ur- "gent necessity—2d in case of comfort and "convenience—and 3d, in the time they "choose to continue, and though the admis- "sion of *prizes* and *privateers* of France is "*exclusive*, yet it is the effect of treaty."

In support of our construction of the treaty, it has been observed, that "§ the first "part of the 17th article relates to French "ships of war and privateers entering our "ports *with their prizes*—the 2d, contrasts "the situation of the enemies of France "by forbidding such as shall have made "prize of the French; intimating from this "connection of the two clauses, that those "forbidden, are those which bring their pri- "zes with them." To these observations I will add—that if the *literal* construction contended for by the French ministers were admitted, then although the *public* ships of war which *had* made prize of French people or property, would be excluded from our ports, yet the *prizes* of such *public* ships might be received, and they might be *sold* too, for the prohibition in the 22d article of the treaty applies only to *privateers* and *their prizes*—while the government of the United States judged that the 17th article was intended to exclude the *prizes* made on the French by *public* ships of war as well as those made by *privateers*, and gave directions accordingly to have them excluded. Further, if it had been intended to exclude from our ports the *public ships of war* of the enemies of France, coming *without any prize*, then they would doubtless have been comprehended in one provision with the *privateers* in the 22d article; for privateers are thereby excluded, whether they came with or without prizes. But *public* ships of war are not comprehended, or at all referred to in the 22d article; whence the conclusion is fair, that it was not intended to forbid them coming *alone*; and consequently that the exclusion provided in the 17th article applies to them only when they would come into our ports *with their prizes*; this last clause of the same article being in its form opposed to the first clause which *admits* the entrance of French ships *with their prizes*. Besides, if a *public ship of war* of the enemies of France comes into our ports *without any prize*, how is it to be known whether she has or has not made prize of the people or property of the French? who is to create a tribunal to investigate and pronounce on the fact? but if she comes *with a prize*, the case presents no difficulty; she brings with her the evidence which goes to the exclusion of her and her prize.

I must now advert to some others of Mr. Adet's charges against the government of the United States.

1st. "It (the government of the United "States) put in question, whether it should "execute the treaties, or receive the agents "of the rebel and proscribed princes." And is there any thing in this unjustifiable or extraordinary? was it easy for a nation distant as ours, to obtain promptly such accurate information as would enable it duly to estimate the varying condition of France? In 1791, the constitution formed by the constituent assembly was accepted by Louis the 16th, it was notified to the United States in March 1792. Congress desired the president to communicate to the king of the French, their congratulation on the occasion. In August 1792, the king was suspended. In September royalty was abolished, and in January 93, Louis the 16th tried and condemned by the convention, suffered death. Was it easy to keep pace with the rapid succession of such revolutionary events? and was it unlawful for our government under such circumstances even to *deliberate*? I do not find that information of the death of the king was received from our minister at Paris until May 1st, 1793.—The news however had previously arrived in such manner as to attract the attention of government; for in April the president had determined to receive a minister from the French republic. And it is remarkable that this was before he knew that a minister had arrived in the United States. This promptitude in deciding a leading question does not bear any strong marks of hesitation—And was there no merit in this ready determination to acknowledge the French republic? had it been before acknowledged by any power on the globe? how long did *France hesitate* to acknowledge the republic of the United States? a year and a half.—And under what circumstances was the acknowledgment finally made? after the capture of a whole British army appeared to have established our independence. But of this more hereafter. In matters of importance (and what could be more important than the decision of a neutral and allied nation on questions perhaps involving war or peace?) is it the part of wisdom to reject all deliberation even on points which do not obviously present difficulties? will not prudence dictate to him who is to decide great national questions rather to deliberate long, than risk the consequence of hasty decisions?

2d. "It made an invidious proclamation "of neutrality."

I have already remarked, that this proclamation received the pointed approbation of congress, and I might truly add of the great body of the citizens of the United States. And what was the general object of this proclamation? to preserve us in a state of peace. And have not the ministers of France declared that their government did not desire us to enter into the war? and how was peace to be preserved? by an impartial neutrality. And was it not then the duty of the chief magistrate to proclaim this to our citizens, and to inform them what acts would be deemed departures from their neutral duties? this was done by the proclamation. It declared it to be the duty, interest and disposition of the United States, to adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers: It warned the citizens to avoid all acts which might contravene that disposition; it declared that whosoever of the citizens should render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing or abetting hostilities against any of those powers, or by carrying to any of them articles deemed contraband of war, would not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment and forfeiture; and that the president had given instructions to the proper officers to prosecute all persons who should violate the law of nations with respect to the powers at war, or any of them. To what in all this can the epithet *insidious* be applied? On the contrary, is not the whole transaction stamped with *candour* and *good faith*?

3d. "By its *chicaneries*, it abandoned "French privateers to its courts of justice." *Abandoned them to its courts of justice?* Sir, you know many of the judges personally, and all of them by reputation, and that their characters need no vindication from such an insinuation. They are judges with whose administration of justice our citizens are satisfied; and we believe they may challenge the world to furnish a proof that they have not administered justice with equal impartiality to foreigners. I will only add here one remark, that the correspondences with the French ministers formerly published joined to those now furnished you with the other documents accompanying them, will show how loudly they can complain of the proceedings in our courts, and at the same time with how little justice.

[To be continued.]

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* *Letter, June 8, 1795.*

† *State papers, p. 75.*

‡ *State papers. p. 77.*

§ *Secretary of State to Mr. Fauchet, September 7, 1794.*

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in setts.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

The Subscriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

The Co-partnership of

WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

IT is earnestly requested that all those indebted to said concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the same.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

ALSO it is requested, that those who are still owing balances for transactions previous to the 1st. September 1791, *in my own name*, may pay them to Mr. FRANCIS H. IRBY, to whom I have given full power to receive and grant discharges for the same, otherwise suits will be indiscriminately brought.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 17th day of Sept. 1796.

PATRICK WHITE, assignee of George Macfarlane, Plaintiff. } In DEBT.
Against
Fountain Jankerfly, Defendant.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant, in this suit being returned "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law, and the rules of this Court, Therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said defendant doth appear here on the 1st day of the next April Court, and answer the plaintiffs action, judgement will be entered for the plaintiff against him.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Nottoway county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teste
WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 23d day of September, 1796.

WILLIAM FENWICK, assignee of William Barksdale, Plaintiff. } In DEBT.
Against
Gurdon Backus, Defendant.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant, in this suit being returned "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law, and the rules of this Court, therefore on the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said defendant, doth appear here on the first day of the next April court, and answer the plaintiffs action, judgement will be entered for the plaintiff against him: And it is further Ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Dinwiddie county, and also three times in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A Copy,
Teste WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruffell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Barton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other specialties, belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other specialties, belonging to the said Company:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts, to the said William Turnbull:—And the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull or other Collectors, whose several Lawyers, Sheriffs, papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, may be possessed of any us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NORFOLK, February 6.

On Saturday arrived here the schr. Telegraphe, capt. Paul Gold, in 21 days from Jacquemel, bound to Baltimore, informs, that no Americans had been carried in there.

Same day arrived the ship Juliana, capt. Hayward, 12 days from Porto Rico.

Capt. Hayward was on his passage from Hamburg to Baltimore, and was captured on the 4th day of Jan. in the lat. of 33, 30, long. 72, 5, by the prize brig Active (taken by Commodore Barney) then three days out from Hampton Roads, without any commission. The Active rounded too under the ship's stern fired a gun at her, ordered capt. Hayward to hoist out his boat, detained the capt. and 6 hands, and sent 9 French sailors on board the Juliana; they then proceeded to Porto Rico, where the Juliana was given up to capt. Hayward, after a few days detention, and he obliged to pay all expences.

A London paper of 24th November, has the following paragraph.

Gen. Simcoe was yesterday sworn in before his Majesty in Council, Governor of St. Domingo, in the West Indies, for which place he is to set off immediately.

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 10.

A New-York paper says—"that General Schuyler is chosen with great unanimity by both Houses, a Senator in the place of Col. Burr."

The 30th. ult. Mr. Swanwick presented a petition and representation to Congress, from certain freemen of African descent, formerly residing in North Carolina. They had been set free by their masters, but afterwards, by a new law of the state, it was declared that no owner of slaves had such a right. They were accordingly hunted into the woods with dogs, and a scene of the most shocking barbarity ensued. One man who had been manumitted, was afterwards sold under the new law, and his new master offered by advertisement, fifty dollars to any one who would bring him home alive, and an hundred if it could be proved that he was killed, no matter by whom. The petition is of great length, and sets in a very odd point of view the political economy of North-Carolina.

The petition was objected to on the principle, that if the petitioners wanted redress, they should apply to the legislature of North Carolina—that Congress could not interfere with the laws of particular states—and that the petition ought to be sent back to the petitioners.—On the contrary it was urged that at the time the petitioners received their freedom, no law existed prohibiting it—and that there was no impropriety in interfering in a case where humanity was so much concerned—that the petitioners had been aggrieved, and that it ought to be examined into.

We are not acquainted with the fate of the petition, but conceive it probable that Congress will not interfere in behalf of the petitioners.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM KNOX, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss PEGGY GORDON, of this town.

Petersburg Theatre.

On *Saturday* Evening, *February* 11, 1797,
Will be PERFORMED,
A TRAGEDY, called
ROMEO & JULIET.
To which will be added
A FARCE, called
MODERN ANTIQUES,
OR,
The Merry Mourners.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin precisely at Six.

☞ The Subscribers are respectfully informed, their tickets will be delivered at the Printing-Office, between the Hours of Ten and Three o'Clock on the Days of Performance.

Vivat Respublica.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from Booth's Ordinary, in Dinwiddie county, about seven miles from Petersburg, the 31st of last month, A LIGHT BAY HORSE, about five feet high, upwards of nine years old, trots and canters, branded on the near shoulder D, has a blaze in his face, one glass eye, and has a piece cut out of the fore side of the near ear, hanging mane and switch tail.—Any person who will bring the said Horse to Mr. John Lee, in the lower end of Charlotte county, shall receive the above reward. It is suspected that the above Horse was stolen by the noted John Thweatt. JOHN VANCE.

February 10, 1797.

NOTICE.

AS I expect to leave this place in a short time, all persons who are indebted to me on my own account, or on account of LEE and TARPLEY, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances, as no indulgence will be granted after the first day of April next. In my absence Mr. Joseph P. Pool is authorised to receive payment for any debts due as above, and grant discharges for the same. All those who have demands against me, are requested to come forward, that they may be settled.

JOHN LEE.

Petersburg, February 9, 1797. cotf

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Fokes, my present Tutor, on account of his ill state of health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in succeeding him. The profits of the School at present amount to upwards of 800 dollars, with board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr. Fowlke's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made sooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who understands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

The noted thorough bred Horse,
MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will stand at my stable in Brunswick county, four miles above the court-house; will cover Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full sixteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound and bred by Mr. Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunswick, February 6, 1797. 4m

To be Sold, for Ready Money,

by virtue of a Deed of Trust from DAVID ROSS, Esq; in order to raise the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, and the charges of sale,

THE Plantation in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the said Ross formerly resided, known by the name of ARROWFIELD, containing, by estimation, 800 acres, more or less.

This Tract is so well known, that a particular description is thought unnecessary.

The sale will be at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, and will take place at Robert Armistead's Tavern, in the town of Petersburg, on Saturday the 25th of February, 1797, between the hours of 12 and 6 in the afternoon.

A title will be made by the Trustees, in conformity to the powers vested in them by Mr. Ross's deed.

WILLIAM HAY,
JOHN WICKHAM,
DUNCAN ROSE, } Trustees.

January 24, 1797. 6

Dancing School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Petersburg, Blandford, and its vicinity, that his School will be opened (at the Masons-Hall) on Wednesday the 22d instant—Hours of attendance from 9 to 12 o'clock, in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

He will also attend ten or twelve gentlemen at night.

Mr. Roussell, with the utmost gratitude, returns his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Petersburg, Blandford, and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has experienced from them these seven years past, and hopes by his future exertions to merit a continuance of their favours. He begs leave to assure the public that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and the greatest regard will be paid to decorum.

A line directed to L. R. at Mrs. Armistead's, Blandford, will be duly attended to. Those who intend to send to the above School, are requested to send as soon as possible, as the School will not be kept later than July.

Petersburg, February 1797. 4

GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received by the MARTIN,
And for sale by A. ADAMS,
At his MEDICINE SHOP,
Opposite Bollingbrook Street.

EARLY Golden Hotspur Peas.	Spinage.
Large Marrowfat, do.	Orange Carrot.
Early Six Weeks, do.	Curled Parsley.
Early York Cabbage.	Solid Celery.
Do. Sugar Loaf, do.	Red Beet.
Do. Battersea, do.	Asparagus.
Large Drumhead, do.	Early Cauliflower.
Do. Winter, do.	Red Cabbage.
Winter Kail.	Green Savoy Cabbage.
Salmon Radish.	Yellow, do. do.
Turnip Radish.	Purple Brocoli.
Cabbage Lettuce.	Green, do.
	White Spanish Onion.

Also an assortment of
Genuine Medicines, as usual,
Petersburg, February 9, 1797.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from cutting or cultivating my Land in Charlotte county, known by the name of Brewer's Tract, as they may expect to suffer for the same. The Land is for Sale—the terms may be made known by applying to JOHN HITCHCOCK.

Dinwiddie, February 9, 1797.

Daniel & William Eanes,

Have just come to hand and now opened for Sale, Mens, Womens, Boys, and Misses
SHOES & SLIPPERS,
Which are superior in quality to any they have ever yet received,

MEN'S finest A. B. & C. SHOES,
Do. double Soaled do.
Do. do. do. and Foxt do.
Do. Wax'd do.
Do. Coarse do.
Ladies Morocco Slippers assorted,
Do. lined and bound do.
Do. course Ran'd Shoes,
Misses lined and bound Slippers,
Boys Shoes assorted.

Which with what they had on hand before will make a very general supply of almost every kind.—A few ton BAR-IRON, of a good size, cheap for Cash or Old Tobacco of good weights, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, February 2, 1797. (4w.)

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peal,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Caraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds, &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE *and* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*
DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Persumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms;—

ALSO,

DYES.
Hatters's Bow-strings,
Aqua Fortes,
Verdigrease,
Oil of Vitriol,
Quicksilver,
Red Tartar,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Crucibles,
Pumice-Stone,
Borax,
Spanish Annatto, &c

PERFUMERY.
Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
Windsor Soap,
Wash Balls,

POMATUM.
Lilly, Cowslip, Martow, Citron, and fine scented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF
Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Musk,
Thyme,
Rosemary,
Rhodium.

Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines.
Nipple Pipes & Glasses,
Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnels,
Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glass and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elastic Steel Trusses,
Patent Buff Ball,
Plush Brushes for do.
Sealing Wax Red and Black,
Wafers,
Castile Soap white and mixed,
Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 15s. to 48s.
Camel Hair Pencils,
Indian Rubber,
Gold Leaf,
Tooth Brushes,
Court Plaister,
Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.
Red and White Lead,
Vermillion,
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Prussian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
Stone Oaker,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell Lac,
Spt. Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.
Surgeons Needles,
Tooth Instruments,
Cupping Instruments,
Pocket ditto,
Cases of Scalpels,
Spring Lancets in Morocco Cases,
Common Lancets.

Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of
GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Chatham county, on Haw river, consisting of 450 acres of land, finely timbered and watered, with a good house, and out-house, stable, and a good flat at a valuable ferry; commonly called Clark's Ferry, on the main road from Fayetteville to Hillsborough. It has a natural fine Mill seat, the race about half done, the dam and floodgate finished, timber for the saw mill is hewed and at the spot, some of the grist mill timber is got, and 20 thousand bricks at the place; the neighbourhood is a plentiful wheat country, where a good mill is absolutely wanting, as the Creek mills in a dry season cannot grind, neither do they grind first quality flour, and no opposition on the river within 16 miles—it is also a good situation for a distillery—much more could be said with regard to its favourable situation for a mill.—A credit will be given—for particulars apply to William Gray, of Petersburg, Virginia, of

H. LEWIS LUTTERLOH.

Chatham county. (N. C.) Oct. 26, 1796.

Garden Seeds,

Just received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for sale by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Petersburg, February 2, 1797.

SUSSEX, January 30, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons trusting my Wife ELIZABETH MALONE, as I will not be responsible for any contract of hers, as she has absconded from my bed.

3* JOHN MALONE.

Will be offered for sale,

At the house of the subscriber, in Dinwiddie county, on Cox Road, 8 miles from Petersburg, on the last Thursday in March next,

15 likely Virginia born
SLAVES,

Among which is an excellent Carpenter, a valuable pair of Sawyers, and several likely Boys and Girls. The above Negroes will be sold for Cash only.

The subscriber wishes to sell also the aforesaid PLANTATION (STIRLING-CASTLE) which is in good order for croping, and hath at this time a good crop of Wheat growing thereon, from about 60 bushels of seed, all sown on good Land. Possession may be had immediately, or the ensuing fall, as best suit the purchaser. Terms, one third Cash, and the time and mode payment of the remaining two thirds, made easy and agreeable to the purchaser.

JOHN VERELL.

January 28, 1797. 607*

LOST,
the 26th of this instant,
A Red Pocket-Book,

Between Mr. Rice Newman's and Petersburg, or in the town of Petersburg, with a large quantity of Papers in the said Book, one Bond given to Daniel Pegram, of Dinwiddie county, by William Booking, of Amelia county, payable next August, for 33l. one Bond given to the subscriber from Edward Tooty, of Dinwiddie, payable the 25th December next, for 51. and sundry other papers too tedious to mention. Any person that will deliver the said Book to Mr. James Durell, of Petersburg, Mr. Charles Booth or Daniel Pegram, both of Dinwiddie county, or to the subscriber living in Amelia county, near Rice Newman's, shall receive Two Dollars reward from either of the gentlemen.

JOHN WORSHAM.

January 26, 1797.

January 20, 1797.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, a Mulatto Women named LETTY, rather tall, well made, about 30 years old, and has a bushy head of hair. I lately purchased her of Doctor Manlove. She had a variety of clothes, and among them a suit of common printed cotton, a blue jacket, and brown stuff quilt. I expect she is now loitering about this town, or at Mr. Le Messurier's Mills. I will give Two Dollars for her if taken within the corporation, and Four Dollars if taken out of town, on her being delivered to me living in Blandford.

JOSEPH COOPER.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscribers,

THE history of Jacobinism, its crimes, cruelties and perfidities; comprising an enquiry into the manner of disseminating under the appearance of philosophy and virtue; by William Playfair, in two volumes, with an appendix by Peter Porcupine, containing a history of the American Jacobins, commonally denominated Democrats.

ALSO,

The Gros Monsqueton Diplomatique, or Diplomatic Blunderbuss; containing Citizen Adet's note to the Secretary of State, as also his cockade proclamation, with a preface by Peter Porcupine. Also Porcupine's Political Censor for November 1796.

J. & E. NEWCOMB.

January 30, 1797.

N. & J. EUSTIS,

Have just received,

A CARGO of Turks Island and Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Also a fresh assortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURGS, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Coarse SHOES in Barrels, New-England RUM, in Hogsheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be sold very low, for Cash or Tobacco.

Petersburg, January 26, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, the 9th instant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occasions him to hop considerably, wears his hair sometimes tied behind, was raised in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's business, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and striped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go southwardly.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said lad and secure him in any jail so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said lad at their peril.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own accord, all his past conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Petersburg, January 16, 1797.

Petersburg, January 25, 1797.

THE subscriber intending to leave Petersburg about the first of April, proposes selling off all his Merchandize, consisting of Dry Goods, West-India Goods, and a few articles in the Grocery line—also all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will commence on the first day of March next, at his Store on Bollingbrook street, opposite the Printing Office—A credit of thirty days will be allowed for all sums of five pounds and upwards.—In the mean time he will dispose of the Goods on very low terms; those inclined to purchase will meet with great bargains.

3 JOSEPH BUTLER.

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

AMERICAN ADVICES.

SALEM, January 20.

By the ſchooner Raven, captain Ambroſe Martin, which arrived at Marblhead on Monday evening laſt, in 38 days from St. Euſtatia, we have the following intelligence: On the 4th of Dec. 3 ſhips of the line and one frigate under Britiſh colours, came down Statia Road, and commenced an attack upon the town, and the Medea French frigate and a ſloop of war, and after firing two hours (in which time they were well anſwered from the fort and the two French ſhips) they returned without doing the leaſt damage to the town or the French ſhips, except lodging about 60 ſhot in the empty ſtores. But in their progreſs they committed an action, which will ſtand recorded an eternal diſgrace in their naval hiſtory.—Capt. Benjamin Diamond, in a ſloop belonging to Salem, that very morning carried in by a French privateer, being bound to Antigua from Charleſton, then lying in the road, was wantonly run down by one of the Britiſh ſhips of war, and his mate, one ſailor and a black and a white boy, were drowned, and the veſſel and cargo entirely loſt. Another ſhip endeavoured to run down capt. Martin's ſchooner, the mate only was on board (the crew having all died) and perceiving their intention, endeavouring to cut the cable, but not being able to effect this, he looſened it, and the ſchooner fell off, the ſhip juſt paſſing her. One of the crew, as ſhe paſſed, threw a billet of wood at the mate from the forecaſtle, and an officer looking over the quarter, ordered the "Damn Yankee Raſcal to hawl down his colours," which was immediately complied with. But not content with this, veering his ſhip, he fired a broadſide into the ſchooner, and there were 19 ſhot in her mainſail, 4 ſhot in her mainmaſt, two of which remain there, and a 32lb. ſhot paſſed through the ſchooner's quarter and lodged in the lower hole in a barrel of ſweet oil, which capt. Martin has preſerved and brought home, as a laſting memorial of the Amity of Great Britain to this country.

N. B. Capt. Martin's ſchooner is exactly "ſeventy tons" burthen.

Capt. Diamond finding his veſſel loſt, endeavoured at the hazard of his life, to preſerve his crew, he hired two negroes and a boat to go off and take up his men, but the negroes finding the ſhot flew ſo thick, refuſed to go off, and neither threats or perſuahons could make them go. Capt. Diamond then went on board a Daniſh brig, where he was moſt brutally treated, and threatened to be thrown over board. While on board the Daniſh brig, capt. D. ſaw one of his men at maſt head waving his handkerchief for aſſiſtance, but alas! he could not relieve him, and he with 3 of his companions periſhed, victims of Britiſh inſolence and wickedneſs.

Captain D. has entered his proteſt againſt this unwarrantable proceeding.

Capt. Martin ſupplied capt. Diamond (who has thus by the ruffian hand of violence been deprived of his all) with money, and offered him a paſſage in his veſſel, as did capt. Story, at Marblehead, with whom he took paſſage for Philadelphia. He was alſo ſupplied with cloathing, board, &c. by a gentleman in St. Euſtatia. Previouſly he had applied to the American conſul, who refuſed to give him any aſſiſtance whatever.

—

On the 26th Nov. the French attacked the iſland of Anguilla and took it. After landing they found 15 French priſoners recently butchered, which ſo exaſperated the French commander, that he gave orders to plunder, which orders were punctually executed, and thoſe inhabitants who could not eſcape into the country all periſhed. After this unfortunate act of retalliation, and the whole town was conſumed, the French returned to St. Martin's.

While capt. Martin was at Statia, a copper-bottomed Britiſh ſhip, loaded with clayed ſugars and coffee from Martinique, bound to London, with twelve 6 pounders and 20 men, was captured and brought in by a ſmall French privateer ſchooner, with eight 4 pounders, and 50 men. She ſold for 7,500 joes at auction.

Capt. M'Cartney in a ſchooner belonging to Boſton, from London to Demerara, was captured by a Britiſh frigate, and ordered for Martinique, with a prize maſter and 8 ſeamen. On the paſſage thither capt. M'Cartney, with the ſupercargo, and his ſon, ſecured the Engliſh below, and retook his veſſel. A ſhort time after, being at helm, with loaded piſtols in the waiſtbands of his ſmall clothes, he received a blow from the tiller, and one of the piſtols went off and wounded him in the thigh mortally. He then gave up his veſſel again and releaſed the Engliſhmen. She was carried into Fort Royal, where capt. M'Cartney ſhortly after died of his wound.

BOSTON, January 21.

The roofs of Ricket's Amphitheatre, and the ſtable of Meſſrs. Valentine and Avery, fell in on Saturday night laſt, from the great quantity of ſnow which reſted on them.

Some ſay that Mr. Adet has acted without orders from his government, and that he is an intriguing, dark, deſigning incendiary, others that he has acted by order of his government, which government is wicked, ambitious, atheiſtical, deiſtical anarchiſtical, and republican,—ſome ſay that the directory has been incited to this meaſure by wicked Americans at Paris, others by the love of conqueſt, others ſay that it is only a threat, an electioneering trick, ſome that they mean to take all American veſſels, others only ſuch as have Engliſh property on board, others that they mean to take none, ſome think the French will declare war, others that they will not. Two facts are known on the buſineſs; that Adet has acted by order of his government, and that American veſſels are taken.

Peterſburg, Nov 30, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber, by virtue of an adminiſtration committed to him by the Huſtings Court of the Town of Peterſburg, will offer for ſale, on the firſt Monday in March next, at the Court-houſe of ſaid Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceaſed.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any perſon has any juſt claim to either of the above Slaves, they are deſired to come forward and legally eſtabliſh the ſame, on or before the day of ſale, otherwiſe they will be ſold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Peterſburg.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

THOSE indebted to the concern of BAIRD & HALDANE, having experienced every indulgence which can be allowed, will take notice, that on the 15th February next enſuing, I ſhall put their Bonds, Notes, &c. in the hands of an attorney, to commence ſuits indiſcriminately againſt all ſuch as fail paying their reſpective balances by that time.

JOHN D HALDANE.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by

ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON, at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary; ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſolite, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, for which conſult the Callenders, as alſo thoſe of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races, and proved ſucceſsfull in thirteen of them, beſides a number of hard runs, as a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (eptf.)

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A beautiful GREY, full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. eotf

For *Liverpool*,

THE SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

WILLIAM HOWARD, Maſter,

Burthen 500 Hogſheads Tobacco,

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will ſail by the firſt of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Who has imported in the above ſhip QUEENSWARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Feb. 3, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

To the Higheſt Bidder, on Monday the 13th day of February next, at Mr. George Gary's Tavern, in Blandford,

ALL the Eſtate of William Ragſdale, jun. deceaſed, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, and ſix or ſeven likely young Negroes. A part of the eſtate will be ſold for Caſh, and the balance on twelve months credit. It is requeſted that thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate will on that day make them known to

THE ADMINISTATOR.

January 23, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d inſtant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, ſhod all round; he trots, paces and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white ſpot on him, and that is on his near ſhoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horſe, and no queſtions aſked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Peterſburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM CURETON, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately to Capt. LEMUEL PEEBLES, who has the bonds and accounts in his hands, and is directed to bring ſuits to March term, againſt all thoſe who do not pay before. And all thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to make them known, as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, as this notice will be pled in bar againſt all thoſe that is brought in after the ſaid firſt day of November next.

JEREMIAH CURETON, for

James Cureton, Executor of

6 William Cureton, dec'd.

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouſe, with two ſmall houſes adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Peterſburg, December 1796.

C. Maſſenburg,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN'S HEAD,

Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPANN, for dealings at their Store in Brunſwick, and to SPANN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-ſtanding debts will indiſcriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring ſuit thereon by the firſt day of March next: the nature of the above Companies buſineſs not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunſwick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

Peterſburg, January 25, 1797.

CAME to my houſe on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, who endeavours to paſs for a free woman by the name of Nancy Carter—ſhe is of a dark complexion, has thick lips, and appears to be about 18 years of age, and ſays that ſhe is from the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland. The above Negro Woman anſwers exactly the deſcription of a Negro Woman advertiſed in the Peterſburg papers as a runaway, belonging to a certain John Barnett, of Prince Edward county. The owner may apply at the Printing Office, or to the ſubſcriber.

6 JAMES BLACKLEY.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

Of a Superior Quality, juſt come to Hand,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Peterſburg, Jan. 20, 1797.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be pled in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.

Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

PROPOSALS,

For Publiſhing in one neat Volume Octavo;

POEMS,

PASTORAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND ELEGIAC;

With ſeveral Poems in the Scottiſh Dialect;

BY *GAVIN TURNBULL*, COMEDIAN.

THIS work will be printed on a fine Paper and elegant Type, and delivered to Subſcribers in half-binding—Price one Dollar—One half to be paid on Subſcribing, and the other on delivery of the Book. Subſcriptions received by the Printer hereof.

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, on Monday next, in the houſe formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceaſed, and immediately oppoſite Halliday and Stoke's ſtore, in Old ſtreet,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almoſt every article in the Dry Good line, ſ[illegible] every ornamental; having ſelected his [illegible] uſeful or ferent manufactories, he is [illegible] from the different them on ſuch terms, as [illegible] to diſpoſe of to thoſe, who [illegible] render them an object with caſh.

N. B [illegible] the [illegible] intereſt to purchaſe the [illegible] Country merchants will be ſupplied on moſt reaſonable terms

Peterſburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (tf)